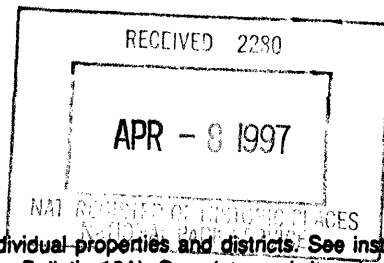


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name King Kamehameha III's Royal Residential Complex

other names/site number Moku'ula; Loko Mokuhinia; Hale Piula; State Site 50-50-03-2967

2. Location

street & number Front and Shaw Street (Malu 'ulu o Lele and Kamehameha Iki Parks) not for publication

city or town Lahaina, Maui, Hawai'i (Waine'e Ahupua'u) vicinity

state Hawai'i code HI county Maui code 009 zip code 96767

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Robert Colonna Agana 3/21/97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Edson A. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

5/9/97
Date of Action

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

- building(s), district, site, structure, object

Table with columns for Contributing and Noncontributing resources, and rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, and Total.

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register (except as part of Natl Hist District)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Current Functions

government (capitol, royal residence), religion (shrine), domestic (residence), funerary (cemetery), agriculture/subsistence (irrigation facility, fishing facility)

landscape (park, parking lot, baseball)

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

foundation, walls, roof, other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

--see continuation sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Archaeology: Historic-Aboriginal
Prehistoric

Ethnic Heritage: Pacific Islander

Politics/Government

Religion

Agriculture

Period of Significance

A.D. 1600s-1860s, perhaps earlier

Significant Dates

A.D. 1837

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

King Kamehameha III

Cultural Affiliation

Native Hawaiian

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Bishop Museum; Lahaina Restoration Foundation

King Kamehameha III's Royal Residential Complex
Name of Property

Maui, Hawai'i
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 12.3 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	04	741450	21301971210
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	04	741680	21301991010

3	04	741800	23097100
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	04	741600	2309630

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. Paul Christiaan Klieger, Associate Anthropologist

organization Bishop Museum, Anthropology Department date 9 JAN 97

street & number 1525 Bernice Street telephone (808) 847-8283

city or town Honolulu state Hawai'i zip code 96817

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name State of Hawaii and County of Maui

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (4001-0010), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section number 7 Page 1

King Kamehameha III's Royal Residential Complex
Maui, Hawai'i

King Kamehameha III's royal residential complex in Lahaina, Maui (Figure 1), is the site of the home of the king of the Hawaiian Islands from 1837 to 1845 when the town was capital of the kingdom. The site is a traditional home for Maui royalty, noted as being the site of King Pi'ilani's residence in the sixteenth century (cf. Kamakau 1991:49, 1992:342). Almost the entire site, which consisted of fishponds, fresh water springs, islands, causeways, retaining walls, beach berms, residential and mortuary buildings, is buried by coral and soil fill and is presently used as a County Park. Extensive architectural and artifactual remains exist underground, as was demonstrated in a recent archaeological survey (Klieger et al. 1995).

Although most widely associated with the period of Kamehameha III, the site appears to be a place of traditional Native Hawaiian cultural significance. The islet of Moku'ula, located in the fishpond of Mokuhinia, was a sacred place protected by royal *kapu* (taboo). It was considered a grotto of a royal protector deity named Kihawahine or Mokuhinia, who traditionally swam through the surrounding fishpond of Mokuhinia in the form of a giant lizard (*mo'o*) (Kamakau 1964:85; Manu 1884). The goddess was a deified princess, daughter of Maui king Pi'ilani of the sixteenth century, whose family resided at the site (Fornander 1916-1917 V[I]:176; IV:242). Kamehameha I, upon his conquest of Maui in the late eighteenth century, adopted this deity. His sons and successors, Kamehameha II and III, were scions of the indigenous Maui royal family through their mother, Keōpūolani. The lizard goddess Kihawahine ranked in no small part as the guardian of the succeeding Kamehameha dynasty that was in the process of unifying the archipelago (Kamakau 1964:54). A continuing association of religious function, as a shrine to Kihawahine, continued at this site from the days of Pi'ilani to the establishment of the royal residence here by Kamehameha III.

Archaeological and historical investigations performed by Bishop Museum for Lahaina Restoration Foundation and County of Maui (Klieger 1993; Klieger et al. 1995) demonstrate that the surrounding Loko Mokuhinia pond was the site of indigenous Hawaiian aquaculture and pondfield agriculture, as determined from early land tenure documents (the Great Mahele of 1848) and eighteenth and early nineteenth-century ethnohistoric accounts. This traditional subsistence activity may have been much older at this site.

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King Kamehameha III's Royal Residential Complex
Maui, Hawai'i

Traditional or pre-Contact Native Hawaiian materials excavated from Moku`ula included a basalt hammerstone, basalt flakes, volcanic glass, a shell fishhook fragment, and a urchin spine abrader (Klieger et al. 1995). Shell midden and animal bones found are indicative of food preparation and consumption activities at the site. A burial of several articulated piglets was also found at Moku`ula--this might imply a religious offering.

The royal complex established by King Kamehameha III (Figures 2 and 3) in the early nineteenth century consisted of a large (37 by 12 m), two-story western style coral block "palace," Hale Piula, on the beachfront of the site (intact from 1840 to 1858). Due to lack of funds, however, it was never entirely completed and only rarely used, and then only for state receptions or meetings of the legislature. Located immediately to the east of this coral block building was the large fishpond Mokuhinia containing a one-acre island linked by a short causeway from Hale Piula. On this sacred island of Moku`ula was a cluster of traditional grass houses (*hale pili*) that were used as a secluded, private residence for the king and his household from 1837 to 1845. The focal point of the complex, however, was a large stone building used as a combination residence and mausoleum. It was built on Moku`ula in 1837 to house the remains of the king's sacred mother, sister, his children, and other close members of the royal family. All were "children" of the goddess Kihawahine, despite the in-roads of missionary-inspired Christianity. While the growing town of Honolulu on O`ahu was the economic center of the kingdom, the royal complex at Lahaina, being the primary residence of the king, was its symbolic center.

The island of Moku`ula was surrounded by a stone retaining wall, and the causeway to Hale Piula was guarded by a gate with sentries during this particular historic period (Klieger et al. 1995). Recent archaeological subsurface excavations have ascertained that portions, if not most, of the encompassing retaining wall of Moku`ula is still intact beneath about one meter of soil and coral fill (Klieger et al. 1995). Other important features discovered include a preserved wooden pier that extended from the eastern shore of the island into Mokuhinia pond, postholes that might date from the period of Kamehameha III's residence, and cut-and-dressed basalt blocks from near the tomb area. Artifacts found in association with this era include ceramic sherds and bottle glass.

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**King Kamehameha III's Royal Residential Complex
Maui, Hawai'i**

An archaeological inventory survey of the Hale Piula region in 1988 (Fredericksen et al. 1988) has not provided conclusive evidence for the subsurface location of that portion of the site. However, Hale Piula must be considered an integral part of the royal residential complex of King Kamehameha III. Another portion of the site, a vacant lot, represents an undeveloped portion of the shoreline of Mokuhinia. It was examined archaeologically in 1989 (Fredericksen et al. 1989).

The entire site complex, consisting of wetlands, beach berms, islands, architectural remains of Hale Piula, the tomb, retaining walls, and causeways, was covered over by soil and coral rubble in the 1910s for the establishment of a county park. No surface remains of the complex are presently visible in the present park, which consists of ballfields, tennis courts, playgrounds, picnic areas, public restrooms, an undeveloped lot, and a parking lot.

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King Kamehameha III's Royal Residential Complex
Maui, Hawai'i

Summary

The royal residential complex of King Kamehameha III is significant under Criteria A, B and D of the National Register. King Kamehameha III's royal residential complex in Lahaina, Maui is important as a focus of the kingdom during the first half of the nineteenth century. Although the king had many residences throughout the islands, this was his primary residence and seat of the court from 1837-1845. The first Hawaiian legislature met here. While the economic center of the kingdom and the government of the prime minister (*kuhina nui*) were located in Honolulu, the royal seat was at this site in Lahaina during this period. As such, many national (Hawaiian) events, symptomatic of the broad patterns of change affecting the Hawaiian people since western contact, occurred here (Criterion A).

Kamehameha III's royal residential complex in Lahaina is also important because of its association with King Kamehameha III (Criterion B)(Figure 4) and the royal family during the times that the West Maui town was capital of the kingdom. The king's beloved sister, Princess Nāhi'ena'ena, was buried at Moku'ula in early 1837 (Kamakau 1992:342). Grief-stricken, the king decided to live next to his sister's tomb for the next eight years (Kamakau 1992:342). Over that time, the king's mother and other members of his family were interred there, including Kaumuali'i, the last independent king of Kaua'i, and Liliha, former governess of O'ahu (Klieger et al. 1995). Two of Kamehameha III's children by Queen Kalama were later buried at the Moku'ula mausoleum. In the eye-witness account of local resident Alice Ka'ae, told to Maui historian Inez Ashdown in 1947, Bernice Pauhi Bishop, last legal descendent of the Kamehameha dynasty, had the royal remains moved from Moku'ula to the churchyard at adjacent Waine'e Church (Wai'ola Church)(Figure 5) ca. 1884 (Ashdown 1947). The property is probably significant as a former burial site of any of these royal individuals. The Moku'ula site is similar to the burial mound of Pohukaina on the ground of Iolani Palace, Honolulu; it is possible that remains still exist. The Maui site could benefit from the sort of protection afforded by listing on the State and National registers.

The "palace" of Hale Piula was built adjacent to Moku'ula on the beach during the 1840s, but never completed and rarely used (Wilkes 1845:4-5). Although used as a court house after the

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King Kamehameha III's Royal Residential Complex
Maui, Hawai'i

king moved back to Honolulu in 1845, Hale Piula was nearly in ruins by 1854 and strong winds in 1858 destroyed it completely (Lahaina Restoration Committee 1961). Some of the coral blocks were salvaged to construct the nearby Lahaina Court House, which is still intact.

While not much of the site of Hale Piula is known, the area is an integral part of the royal complex of King Kamehameha III.

The subsurface remains of King Kamehameha III's royal residential complex of Hale Piula, Moku'ula, and Loko Mokuhinia are also significant for their historical and prehistorical archaeological research potential. The site has already yielded much data (Klieger et al. 1995), and has the potential to yield much more data on Hawaiian history and prehistory (Criterion D). For example, pollen core samples taken from pond sediments under the fill of Mokuhinia during archaeological investigations (Klieger et al. 1995) show the presence of Polynesian-introduced plants such as coconut, ti, and taro. The earliest identifiable pollen (coconut) is found in Layer P IV, the base of which was dated by radiocarbon dating to 1940 ± 60 B.P. (A.D. 43-231). Taro is found growing in the pond at the top of this layer to the top of Layer PIII, where it stops. Pollen could not be identified in sediments below Layer P IV, so it was not possible to determine pre-Polynesian conditions (Cummings 1995:274-282). Because of this single radiocarbon date and limited pollen analysis, further archaeological work at the site could provide clearer evidence to a possible early date of human activity in the Mokuhinia area. This would be highly significant for an understanding of the early history of the Lahaina and Maui.

We have learned, through recent historical and archaeological investigations, the exact location of Moku'ula, some of its architectural features, and its relative state of preservation. We do not know the exact location, size, and shape of buildings located at the site, including Hale Piula. Further archaeological work would help us answer those questions. Further archaeological work in pre-Contact sediments at the site could provide us with more answers to more ancient cultural practices at the site. Perhaps through the further dating of organic materials, it would be possible to estimate the age of the earliest human occupation of Lahaina.

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King Kamehameha III's Royal Residential Complex
Maui, Hawai'i

While much is preserved in Lahaina that recalls the lifestyles and culture of the Christian missionaries and whalers in the nineteenth century, very little is demonstrative of the Native Hawaiian monarchy and the reign of Kamehameha III, Hawai'i's longest ruling king. Kamehameha III is notable for being the monarch during the era of profound changes in Native Hawaiian society, a society that was rapidly moving from subsistence to a market economy, and from chiefly to private land ownership. It was a society that was experiencing literacy, western concepts of law and foreign religious ideology. It was also a time when the Hawaiian people suffered grievously from introduced disease. Kamehameha III was the ruler during these transitions, and this site was his home during a sizeable portion of his reign.

Historic Context

The site of Kamehameha III's royal residential complex in Lahaina can be understood from three distinct historic contexts. The fishpond and its fresh water springs were a source of irrigation and nutrients for subsistence production, including aquaculture and agricultural activities. Flooded pondfields in this area were used to raise taro, while banks between ponds grew coconut, bananas, and other crops (Arago 1823 II:119-120). The reef and pelagic ocean regions adjacent to the Mokuhinia neighborhood were also an important resource for the human settlement of Lahaina. It stands to reason that the Loko Mokuhinia region was a productive location. The origin of chiefly residence at the site is perhaps related to political and economic control over this important area of production. Kamakau (1991:49, 1992:342) notes that Pi'ilani, first king of a unified Maui, lived at the site. His daughter, the deified princess Kihawahine, remained as the guardian (*ʻaumakua moʻo*) of the site and resided in a grotto at Moku'ula.

When the wars of inter-island unification began in the eighteenth century, Lahaina became more important as a convenient port and strategic staging area along the sea lanes between Hawai'i Island, Maui, Lāna'i, Moloka'i, O'ahu and beyond. Maui king Kahekili II occasionally spent time in Lahaina, as he did during his visit with Vancouver in 1793 (Vancouver 1984 [1793] III:876). Kamehameha I sojourned in Lahaina from 1802-1803 with his fleet and warriors, waiting for the appropriate time to invade Kaua'i (Speakman 1978:96). Writing on Kamehameha I's return to Hawai'i from his residence in Honolulu in 1812, La'anui noted that the king went to Mokuhinia

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King Kamehameha III's Royal Residential Complex
Maui, Hawai'i

for his residence (La'anui 1929 [1838]:89-90). It is theorized that from this chiefly settlement around Mokuhinia, which has royal associations going back at least to the time of Pi'ilani, that the Kamehameha III royal complex developed.

The Kamehameha III royal residential complex during the times of this king is the third and most important historic component. From 1837 to 1845, the compound at Loko Mokuhinia, consisting of the island of Moku'ula with its tomb and residences, and the formal "palace" at Hale Piula, was the seat of the royal court--it was the place where the first Hawaiian constitution was drafted and the first legislature was convened. While there were other royal residences in Hawai'i before and after this complex, this site is particularly important to the community of Lahaina and the Island of Maui, and to the memory of Hawai'i's longest ruling king, Kamehameha III.

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Section number 9 Page 1

King Kamehameha III's Royal Residential Complex
Maui, Hawai'i

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King Kamehameha III's Royal Residential Complex
Maui, Hawai'i

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King Kamehameha III's Royal Residential Complex
Maui, Hawai'i

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King Kamehameha III's Royal Residential Complex
Maui, Hawai'i

Boundary Description

The boundaries of the proposed registered area have been gathered from the 1884 Alexander and Bishop survey of Lahaina (Figures 2 and 6) that show the royal estate in Waine'e Ahupua'a. These boundaries can still be followed by modern tax maps, and were reconfirmed by Bishop Museum survey of the property in 1995 (Klieger et al.)(Figure 7).

The boundary of King Kamehameha III's royal residential complex on the east or *mauka* side of Front Street in Lahaina, Maui, includes the following contiguous parcels owned by State of Hawaii, known on Tax Map Key, Second Division, Zone 4, Section 6, Plat 07 and indicated with shading on accompanying map similarly labeled (Figure 8):

Parcel 1 (vacant lot)	2.0 acres
Parcel 2 (Malu`ulu o Lele Park)	7.5 acres
Parcel 35 (pump station)	.08 acres
Parcel 36 (parking lot)	0.9 acres

Parcel 2 is State of Hawaii property assigned to County of Maui for use as Malu`ulu o Lele Park by Executive Order #52. Parcel 36 was assigned to County of Maui by Executive Order 2889.

The boundary of King Kamehameha III's royal residential complex on the west or *makai* side of Front Street in Lahaina, Maui, includes the following parcel owned by State of Hawaii: Tax Map Key, Second Division, Zone 4, Section 6, Plat 02, Parcel 23. This 1.8 acre parcel immediately adjacent to the above parcels is indicated with shading on accompanying map similarly labeled (Figure 9). Parcel 23 is State of Hawaii property assigned to County of Maui for use as Kamehameha Iki Park by Executive Order #2771.

Note--on the two enclosed tax maps (Figures 8 and 9), the corresponding match points between the halves of the site bisected by Front Street are marked A and A'. Proposed registration areas are shaded.

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King Kamehameha III's Royal Residential Complex
Maui, Hawai'i

Justification

Boundaries of King Kamehameha III's royal residential complex include those city lots on public land that have been historically associated with the property. Parcels 37 and 38 of TMK (2) 4-6-07 are private lands and excluded from present nomination consideration. The site of the fishpond, Loko Mokuhinia, has been well documented in survey maps extending back to the Great Mahele of 1848. The precise location of Moku'ula Island was predicted on the basis of a superimposition of the Alexander and Bishop survey map of 1884 (Figure 6), Mahele materials, and modern tax maps (Figure 2). Recent archaeological investigations (Klieger et al. 1995) have proven that the actual location of Moku'ulu is within one or two meters of prediction, as shown in Figure 7. The precise location of Hale Piula, however, has not yet been determined by historical or archaeological means.

Both the Moku'ula and Hale Piula portions of the site of King Kamehameha III's royal residential complex are presently occupied by parks containing extensive recreational facilities (Figure 10).

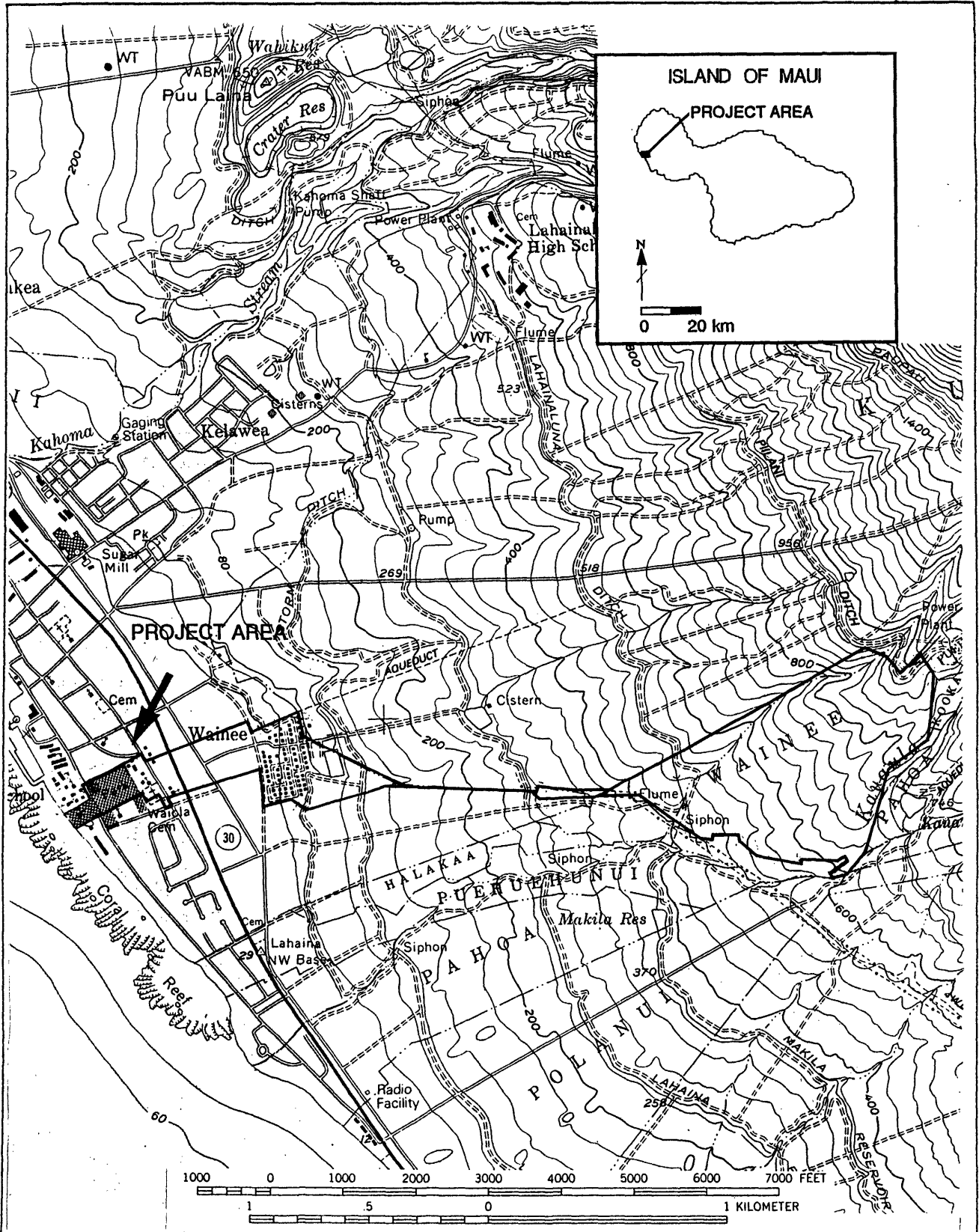


Figure 1. The Present Project Area and Wainee Ahupua'a, Lahaina District, Island of Maui. U.S.G.S. Topographic Map 1:24000.

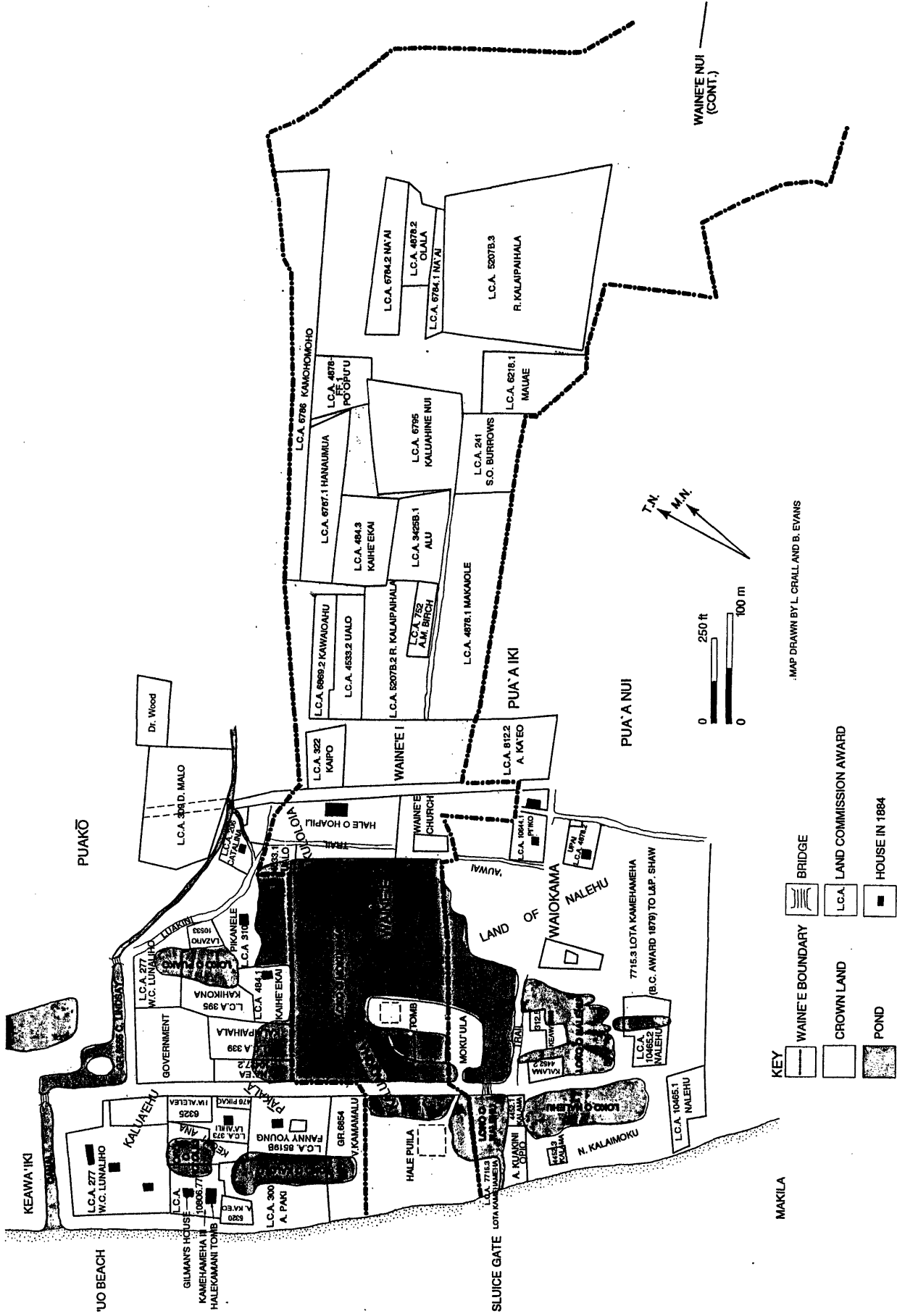


Figure 2. Reconstruction of Project Area in mid-nineteenth century, based on Alexander and Bishop survey of 1884, Great Mahele and other documentation. (Klieger et al. 1995)

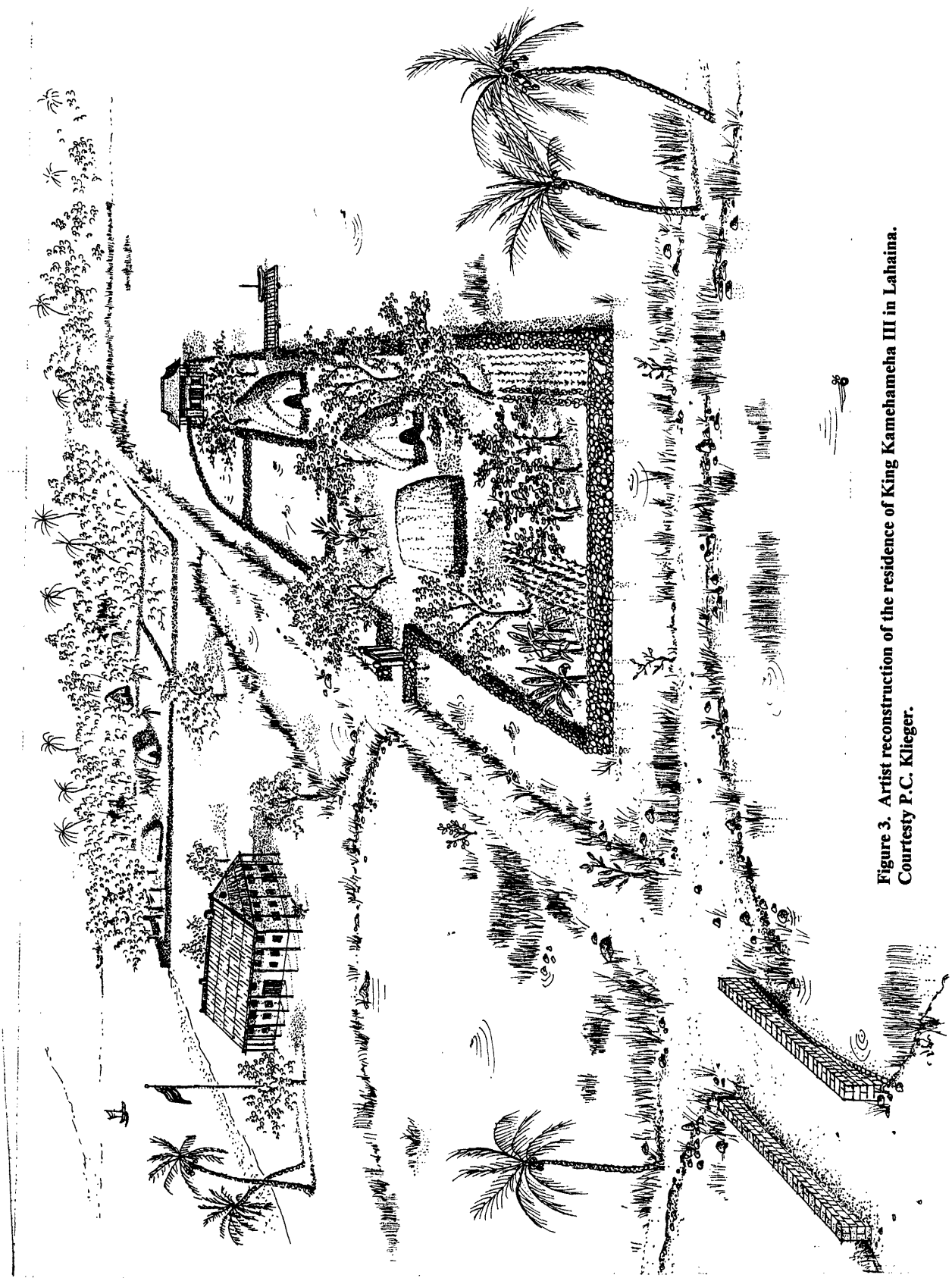


Figure 3. Artist reconstruction of the residence of King Kamehameha III in Lahaina.
Courtesy P.C. Klieger.



Figure 4. King Kamehameha III of the Hawaiian Islands, 1841. Painted by Alfred Agate of the Wilkes Expedition.

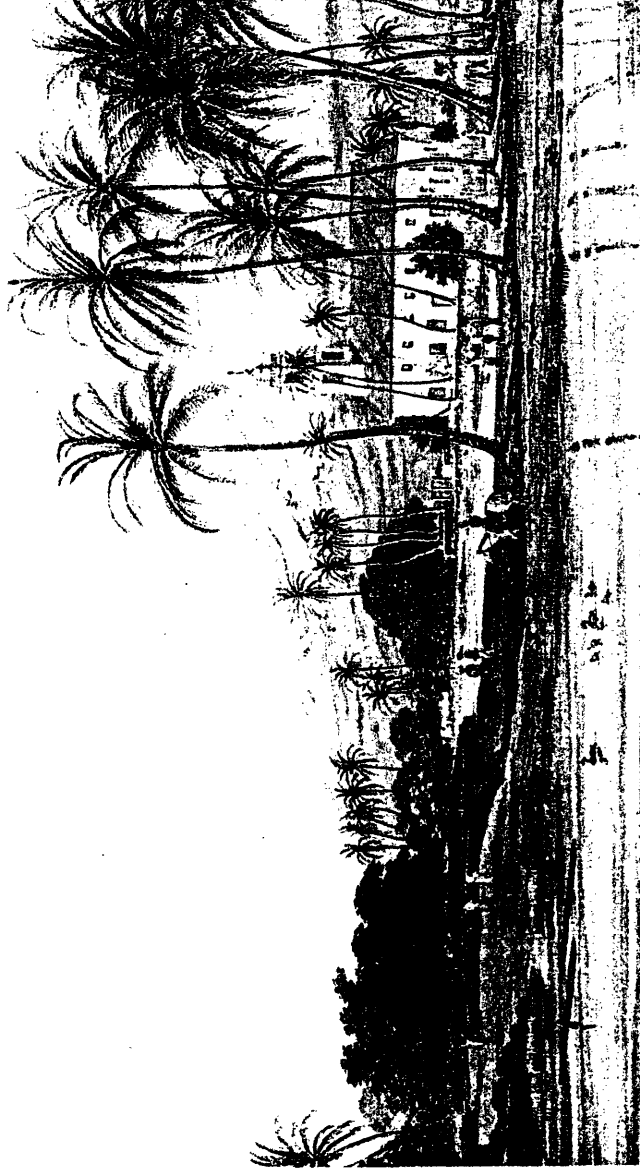


Figure 5. Wainé e Church by Sawkins, 1851. Moku`ula is on the left. National Library of Australia.

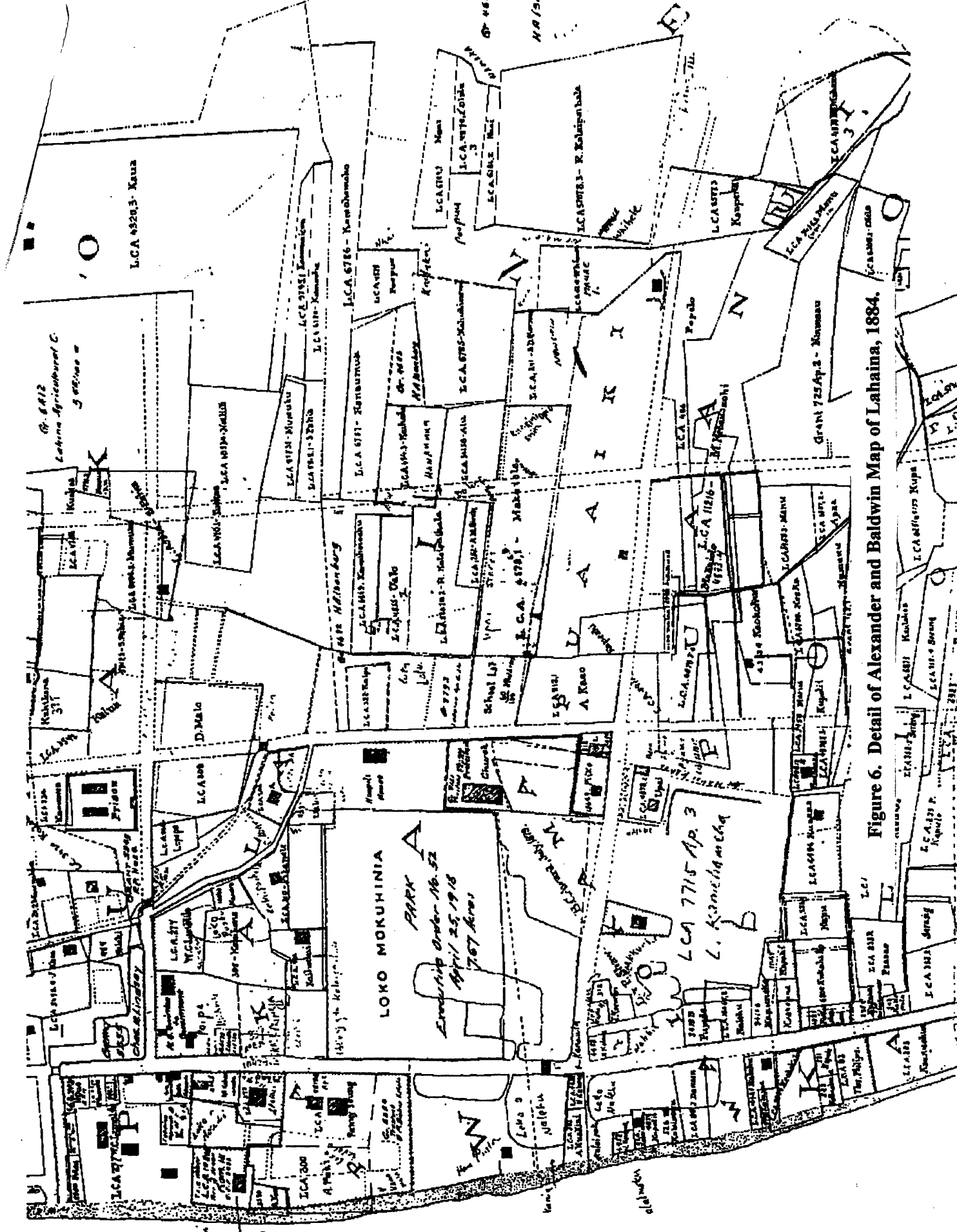


Figure 6. Detail of Alexander and Baldwin Map of Lahaina, 1884.

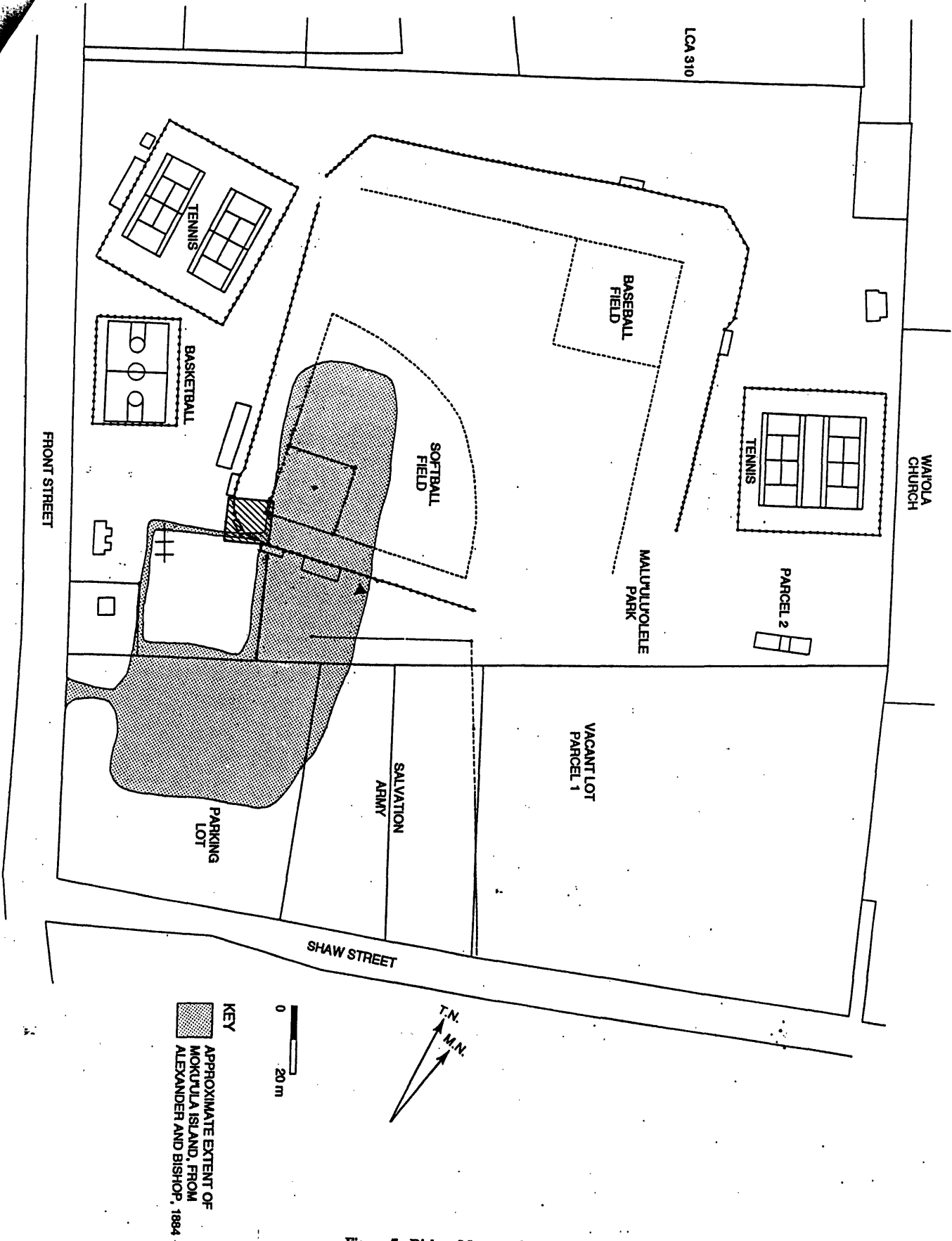
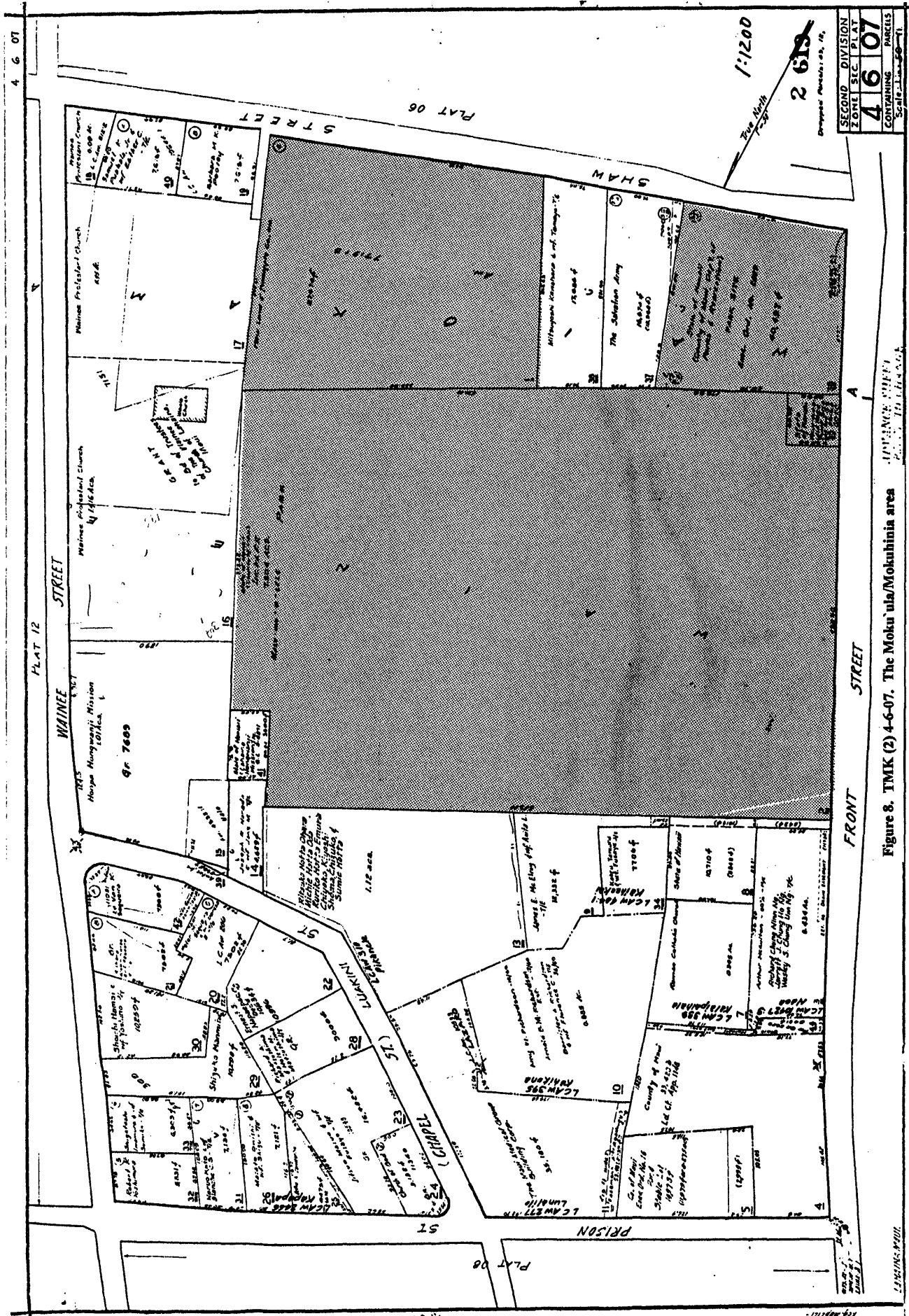


Figure 7. Bishop Museum Survey of Malu'ulu o Lele Park with superimposition of Moku'ula Site. Klieger et al. 1995.



SECOND DIVISION	ZONE	BIC	PLAT
	4	6	07
CONTAINING PARCELS			Scale: 1:1200

Figure 8. TMK (2) 4-6-07. The Moku'ula/Mokuhinia area

PLAT 07

STREET

FRONT (Main)

PLAT 08

STREET

PLAT 01

WHARF ST.

(See Below of Left)

Lot 23
1787 sq. ft.

Gr. 6854

L.C.A.W. 8519 & 110

L.C.A.W. 100

L.C.A.W. 476

L.C.A.W. 373

L.C.A.W. 6325

L.C.A.W. 8515 1/2

L.C.A.W. 277

L.C.A.W. 10808 771

L.C.A.W. 5120 2

STREET

PLAT 06

PLAT 07

FRONT (Main)

SHAW ST.

ratio of 7715:3

L.C.A.W. 520 1

L.C.A.W. 520 2

L.C.A.W. 520 3

L.C.A.W. 520 4

L.C.A.W. 520 5

L.C.A.W. 520 6

L.C.A.W. 520 7

L.C.A.W. 520 8

L.C.A.W. 520 9

L.C.A.W. 520 10

L.C.A.W. 520 11

L.C.A.W. 520 12

L.C.A.W. 520 13

L.C.A.W. 520 14

L.C.A.W. 520 15

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L.C.A.W. 520 97

L.C.A.W. 520 98

L.C.A.W. 520 99

L.C.A.W. 520 100

SECOND DIVISION	PLAT
ZONE	SEE PLAT
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02	
CONTAINING PARCELS	
Scale: 1" = 100'	

1:1200
ADVANCE SHEET
SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Figure 9. TMK (2) 4-0-02. The Hale Piula area.

2 614

(See Above of Right)

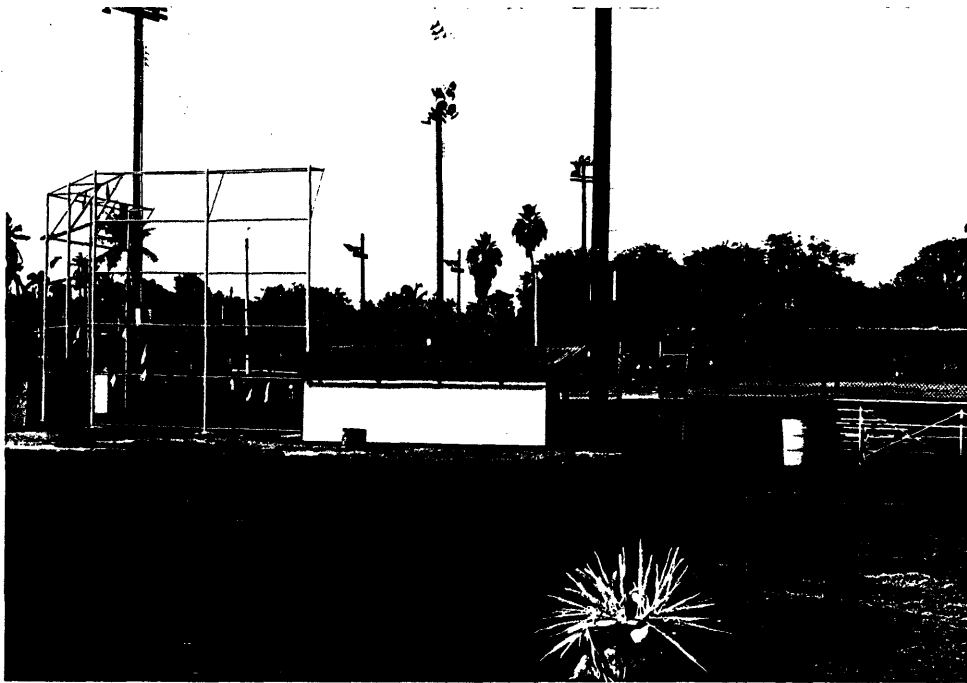
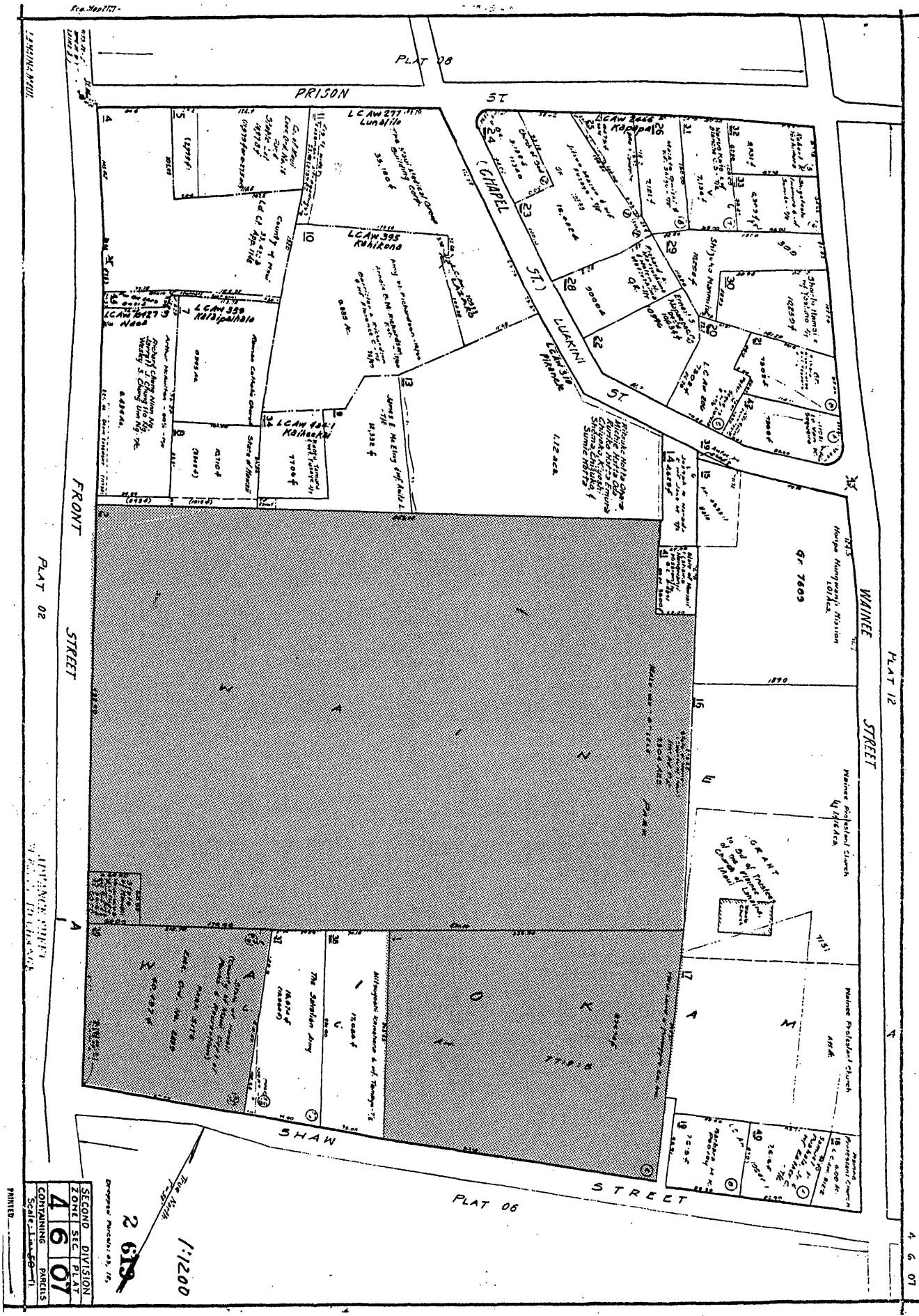


Figure 10. Photograph of present-day Malu`ulu o Lele Park, site of Kamehameha III's royal residential complex.



PLAT 08

PRISON ST

CHapel (CHAPEL ST)

LUAKINI ST

WINNE STREET

WINNE STREET

PLAT 12

FRONT STREET

PLAT 02

FRONT STREET

SPRING STREET

SHAW STREET

SHAW STREET

PLAT 06

SECOND DIVISION
ZONE SEC. 1
4607
CONTAINING
SECTIONS 1-11

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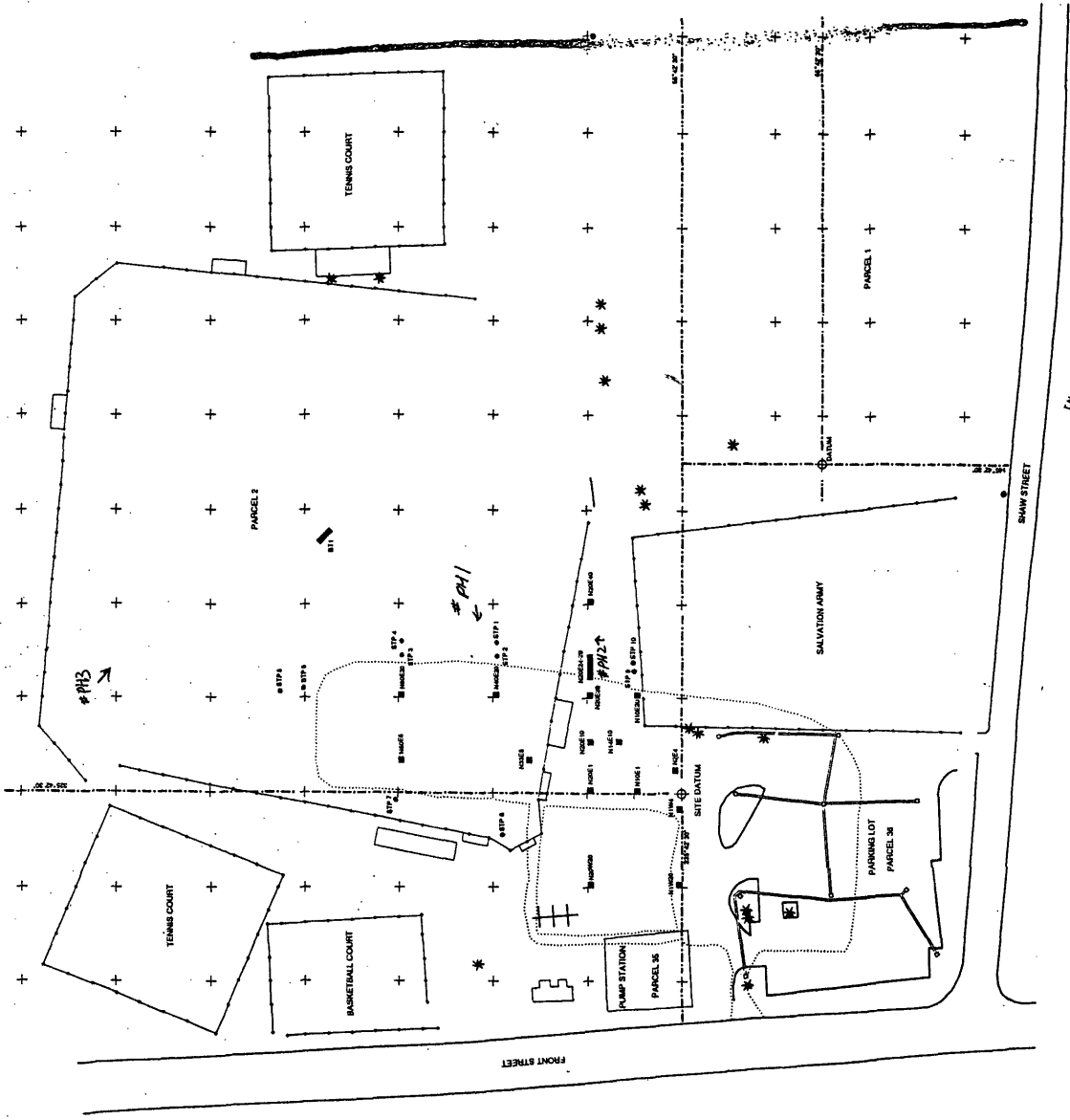
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Original recorded, 1915

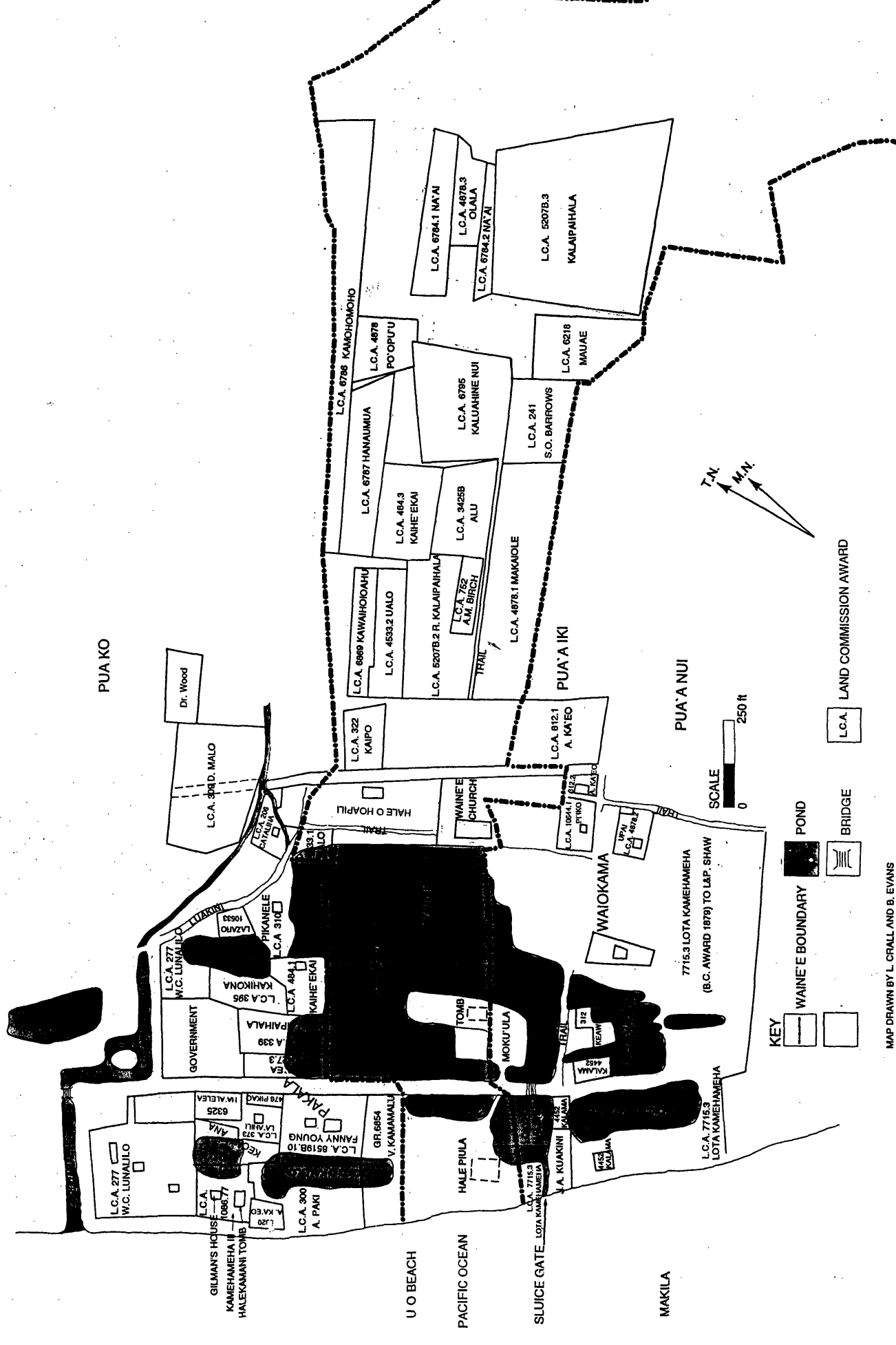
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WADOLA CHURCH GROUNDS



- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| + | GRID CORNER | + | DOUBLE-FACED WALL |
| □ | MONKULA ISLAND BOUNDARY | ▨ | ELECTRIC LINE TRENCH |
| ▨ | 11/11/21 | ▨ | FAM/PCS/ (10/10/21) |
| + | TREE | ○ | MAPPING STATION POINT |
- KEY
- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|---|-----------------|
| --- | BASE LINE | ○ | SHOVEL TEST PIT |
| ▨ | EXCAVATION UNIT | ○ | |
| ▨ | 11/11/21 (10/10/21) | | |
| ▨ | 11/11/21 | | |





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PUA'A NUI

PUA'A IKI

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W.C. LUNAILO

L.C.A. 277
W.C. LUNAILO

L.C.A. 395
KAHIKONA

L.C.A. 484
KAIHE'EKA

L.C.A. 399
PAIHALA

L.C.A. 399
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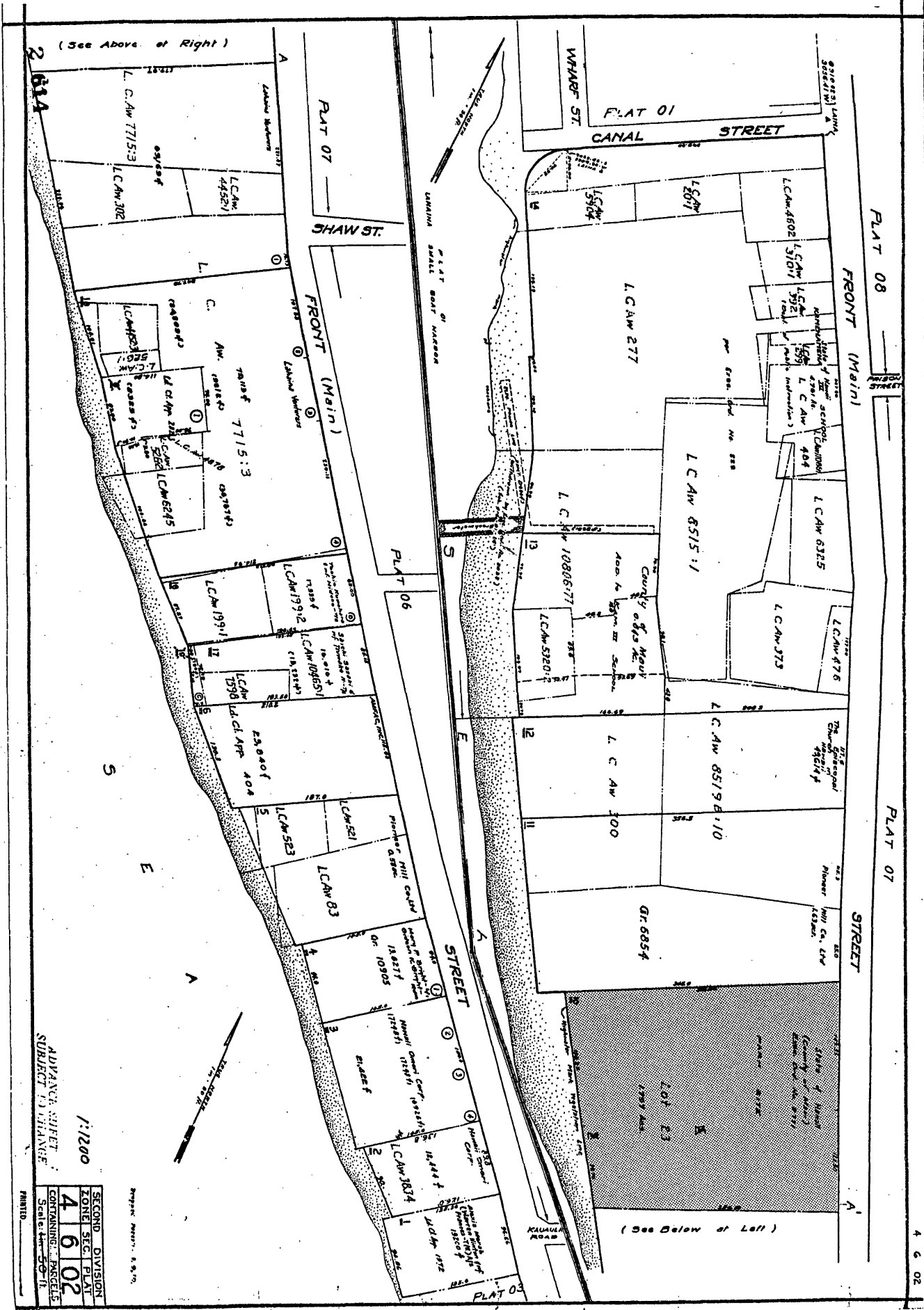
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MAP DRAWN BY L. CRALL AND B. EVANS



(See Above of Right)

(See Below of Left)

ADVANCE SHEET
SUBJECT TO CHANGE

1:1200

SECOND DIVISION	4
ZONE SEC. PLAT	6 02
CONTAINING PARCELS	
Scale: 1" = 50'-0"	

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ENGINEER: [Name]